The proportion of Clerical workers in Eating and Drinking Establishments is on the rise. By 1985 almost six percent of the workers are expected to be Clerical workers. Cashiers account for 72.0 percent of the Clerical workers and Bookkeepers, 16.1 percent.

Among the Craft workers 51.8 percent are Bakers and 9.4 percent Painters. Delivery and Route workers make up 51.6 percent of the Operative Category. Other significant Operative occupations are Miscellaneous Machine Operators (15.0 percent), Meat Cutters and Butchers (4.4 percent), Packers and Wrappers (8.1 percent), and Truck Drivers (7.9 percent). The Laborer category consists mainly of Stock Handlers (70.3 percent) and Construction Laborers (7.8 percent).

The Outlook

The outlook for employment in this industry is very good. In Minnesota employment is expected to grow at approximately one and one half times the rate of total employment from 1980 to 1990. Demand will increase as new restaurants, cafeterias, and bars open in response to population growth and increase spending for food and beverages outside the home. Higher average incomes and an increasing number of working women will also enable people to dine out more often. In addition to growth demand for these workers, hundreds of job openings will occur each year from high turnover, especially among students working part time.

Job opportunities exist almost every where and for almost any interested person, including those who have limited skills or little formal education. Experience is necessary, however, to obtain the higher paying positions in the larger restaurants or catering firms.

Table 2

Occupational Staffing Patterns for Eating & Drinking Establishments

	Percent of Industry		
Occupational Groups	1970	1978	1985
Professional & Technical	0.3	1.4	1.4
Managers, Officials, & Proprietors	13.8	11.7	10.9
Sales	0.8	1.0	1.3
Clerical	4.0	5.6	5.9
Craft	0.6	0.7	0.7
Operatives	1.3	1.8	2.0
Service	78.4	77.4	77.4
Laborers except Farm	0.3	0.4	0.4
Farm Laborers	0.0	0.0	0.0

SUPPLY/DEMAND FOR SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONS, APRIL, 1984[1/]

By S. Hamper

MINNESOTA

Shortage Occupations: commissioned sales persons#, experienced and highly skilled clerical workers#, food service workers, experienced auto and diesel mechanics

Surplus Occupations: entry-level managers, teachers#, entry-level clerical workers#, bookkeepers, welders#, truck drivers#, construction workers#, factory assemblers#, laborers#

CENTRAL MINNESOTA

Shortage Occupations: data entry operators, experienced cooks, tool and die workers, experienced heavy equipment operators#, skilled auto mechanics, live-in farm workers

Surplus Occupations: nurses#, entry level clerical workers#, bookkeepers#, cashiers, carpenters, factory assemblers#, laborers#

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL

Shortage Occupations: secretaries, highly skilled clerical workers#, food service workers

Surplus Occupations: entry level managers, teachers#, welders, truck drivers#, factory assemblers#, material movement handlers#, laborers#

NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA

Shortage Occupations: None

Surplus Occupations: entry level managers#, teachers#, social workers#, office clerks#, bookkeepers#, sales clerks#, waiters/waitress#s, cooks#, maids#, food production workers#, machinists#, welders#, heavy equipment operators#, maintenance mechanics#, diesel and auto mechanics#, truck drivers#, welders#, carpenters#, painters#, pipefitters#, millwrights#, bricklayers#, mining crafts#, laborers - construction, general, and mining#

NORTHWESTERN MINNESOTA

Shortage Occupations: commissioned sales persons#, experienced mechanical and electrical drafters, experienced office workers#, restaurant workers, domestic cleaners, experienced auto and diesel mechanics#, electricians, finishing carpenters

Surplus Occupations: entry level clerical workers#, welders#, carpenters, local truck drivers#, construction workers#, factory assemblers, laborers#

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

Shortage Occupations: commissioned sales persons#, part-time clerical workers, part-time food preparation workers

Surplus Occupations: all occupations not listed as shortage occupations, especially entry level clerical workers# and general laborers#

[1/] Shortage occupations are those that are difficult to fill or go unfilled due to the lack of qualified applicants. Surplus occupations are those in which the number of qualified applicants greatly exceeds the number of openings.

# Denotes occupation has been listed as a shortage or surplus occupation on at least two out of the last three quarters of the review.

Job Service Applicant Supply and Demand

Table 1 compares Job Service (J.S.) job applicants with the J.S. job openings that existed at the end of the month. These comparisons are expressed as supply/demand ratios. Other things being equal, the greater the ratio of applicants to openings, the greater the competition has been for work within that occupational category. To put these ratios into context, the reader must remember that not only do job seekers and employers in general find jobs or recruit workers through other means, but those interested in certain kinds of jobs are particularly unlikely to use the J.S. For example, workers seeking professional and managerial jobs are least likely to use the J.S., whereas employers usually recruit construction workers through union halls and hire teachers directly. Thus, the main value of Table 1 is that it reflects, for broad occupational groups, the relative labor market conditions that those using the J.S. encountered when seeking work. Readers who desire information on current shortage and surplus conditions for a specific occupation should refer to the Supply/Demand assessments given above.

Table 1. Experienced Supply/Job Openings Demand[1/]

Occupation	Applicants (Supply) April, 1984	Job Openings (Demand) April, 1984	Supply/Demand Ratio	
			April, 1984	April, 1983
Total	112,290	13,144	8.5	22.3
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	13,175	1,545	8.5	26.2
Clerical	17,982	2,673	6.7	18.6
Sales	4,985	1,598	3.1	5.8
Dom. Services	1,580	172	9.2	15.6
Other Services	16,944	2,952	5.7	14.0
Farm., Fish., For.	2,968	264	11.2	36.4
Processing	2,682	506	5.3	9.7
Machine Trades	7,511	780	9.6	77.6
Benchwork	7,188	654	11.0	44.5
Structural Work	16,864	842	20.0	82.3
Mtr. Frght., Trans.	5,311	419	12.7	44.5
Pkg. & Mat. Hndlg.	13,555	680	19.9	18.4
Other	1,545	59	26.2	177.1

1/ Inexperienced and improperly coded job applicants are not included in this table.

Feature Article

CONTINUED TRENDS IN WAGES AND SALARIES IN MINNESOTA 1981 THROUGH 1983

By Ron Pederson*

This essay is the fourth installment of a study examining wage and salary trends in Minnesota. 1/ The original study covered the period 1970-75, and focused on variations in the wage scale by occupations and differences in wages for occupations among different industries and geographic areas in Minnesota. Subsequently, the article was extended to cover the periods 1975-78, 1978-81, and now 1981-83. The extensions attempted to follow the original formats and data as closely as possible to promote continuity and comparability. Due to changes in the occupational configuration, some occupations have been dropped from the subsequent studies and occupational titles have been updated.2/ Where occupations have been dropped the necessary re-calculations have been performed.

I. General Trends in National and State Prices and Earnings

The decade of the 1970's was a period of rapidly increasing prices as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). In contrast, the first few years of the 1980's indicate a deceleration of price increases. In 1970 the national CPI was measured at 116.3 while that of the Minneapolis - St. Paul SMSA was slightly higher at 117.5. By the end of calendar year 1983, the national CPI stood at 297.4, while that of the Minneapolis - St. Paul SMSA was measured at 310.9. In terms of annual averages, the national CPI increased by a rate of 12.0 percent, compared to a 12.7 percent for the Minneapolis - St. Paul SMSA, for the 13 year period 1970 to 1983.

For the more current period under review, 1981-83, the national CPI increased by 9.2 percent or an average annual increase of 4.6 percent. This compares very favorably with the high 13.1 percent annual rate of increase for the previous study period of 1978-81. Meanwhile, the Minneapolis - St. Paul CPI, like its national counterpart, continued to increase at a more modest rate in the more recent period. However, at a 5.7 percent annual average basis, it rose faster than the national CPI. Still, this was a sharp decline from the 12.5 percent average annual increase of the preceding 1978-81 period. The higher rate of increase in the CPI for the Minneapolis - St. Paul SMSA has widened the gap between the national and local index of consumer prices. For example in 1970 and 1975 the CPI's for the Nation and the Minneapolis - St. Paul SMSA were virtually identical. By 1983 the local CPI was 13.5 points greater. While the widening differential between the two CPI's may be attributed to a number of causes, our interest is primarily directed to evaluating their effect on real wages and wage drift.

1/ The original article appeared in the Review of Labor and Economic Conditions, Second Quarter 1975, and was developed and written by [illegible], Director of the Research and Statistical Services Office. The subsequent updates appeared in the same publication, Second Quarter, 1979, and First Quarter, 1982.

2/ The wage data used in this article were primarily taken from the Annual Salary Survey which is conducted by the Research and Statistical Services Office.

* This article was prepared by Ron Pederson of the Research and Statistical Services Office of the Minnesota Department of Economic Security.

It should be noted that, wages, like the CPI, have increased over the period under review. 3/ Nationally, average weekly earnings for workers in the manufacturing sector increased at an annual average rate of 5.8 percent for the 1981-83 period. For the same period, the rate of increase for manufacturing workers in Minnesota was 7.3 percent. This is a stark reversal from the 1978-81 period when the annual average growth of the CPI substantially exceeded the annual average growth of wages in manufacturing on both the national and local levels. However, in retrospect, the period 1978-81 appears to be atypical since the previous years studied (1970-75, and 1975-78), exhibited much the same relationship as during the 1981-83 period. That is, the annual average growth of wages in manufacturing exceeded the annual average growth in the CPI.

Taking the entire 13 year (1970-83) period into consideration, the annual average increase in the manufacturing wage exceeded the annual average growth in the CPI by only .8 of a percent on the national level and .2 of a percent on the local level. In reality, the increase in wages was barely adequate to maintain a rough pace or balance with rising prices.

As noted in the previous installment, wage drift tends to move in tandem with price inflation, but this does not occur in all occupations or all industries. As will be explained in the next section, disparities exist between various occupations and industries when it comes to securing wage adjustments in response to consumer price changes.

II. Wage and Salary Changes Among Occupations and Industries in Minnesota

Measurements of economic change such as those previously discussed above provide a general overview of some trends in the economy as a whole, but do not provide the detail concerning specific occupational earnings. However, data of this type is available through our Minnesota Salary Survey and BLS surveys for selected occupations. 4/ Using data from the Minnesota Salary Survey, Table I was prepared to show trends in the median monthly wage and its percentage change over the survey years for selected occupations. As noted earlier, wages, like prices, continued their general upward trend. The median survey wage increased 14.3 percent over the years 1981-83. This translates into a 7.2 percent annual median wage increase for the two year period. This is the first time period covered by this series of essays, where the annual median wage increase exceeded the average annual growth of local prices.

While this may be good news for the average working person, it should be noted that for the entire span of 13 years covered by our study, the annual average wage increase lagged behind the increase in prices.

3/ For this article weekly earnings data for Minnesota and the Nation were derived from the Federal-State cooperative survey program for Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, Hours, and Earnings. These surveys are conducted monthly for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Research Offices of the State Employment Security Agencies and provide a continuing source of data on weekly earnings of production workers for selected industries. However, the program does not produce wage data by occupations. Therefore, the Research Office conducts an annual salary survey of Minnesota industry to estimate wage behaviour for approximately 160 occupations.

4/ There have been a number of changes in occupational titles since the original survey was conducted. The necessary updates have been made to reflect these changes.

Somewhat surprisingly, Table I reveals, that for the first time, the median wage of two of the sample occupations decreased. The noted occupations are Sewing Machine Operator and Security Guard. These two occupations have also consistently had the lowest median wage over the 13 year period under review by our study. While the exact cause of the decrease in the median wage is not known, we offer several plausible reasons. Since both occupations are relatively low on the skill level, it could be that the pool of applicants exceeded the available openings, thus allowing the wage to drop. Both occupations are also susceptible to sharp changes in the ranks of unemployed workers which have expanded during the past few years as a result of the contraction in economic activity. Additionally, pressures on the cost side from foreign competition in the Apparel industry have necessitated careful attention to wage rates by domestic producers.

On the upper end of the occupational ladder, 15 of the 25 occupations surveyed had median wages increasing faster than the overall median wage increase for the period 1981-83. This was especially gratifying news for workers in these occupations since the median wage grew at a rate greater than the local CPI. In total, 19 occupations had their median wages grow at a rate greater than the local CPI. As in the past, the occupations that had wages expanding in tandem with price increases, were those occupations with higher skill levels. Also, occupations traditionally having strong collective bargaining representatives, showed varying degrees of increase. They ranged from 23.2 percent for Carpenter, down to 5.9 percent for Heavy Equipment Operator over the 1981-83 period. However, for the entire 1970-83 period, we find the reverse occurring, that is Carpenter's median wages increased on an annual average basis by 6.9 percent while those of Heavy Equipment Operators registered a healthy 13.1 percent increase. It is interesting to note that our data does not reflect any wage rollbacks or give-backs except in regard to the occupations of Security Guard and Sewing Machine Operator. The downward adjustment of wages in collective bargaining may become more prevalent in the future as cost containment takes on more significance in the face of increased competition.

Generally, the annual average wage gains made during the 1981-83 period, have exceeded the corresponding increase in local prices. However, one may view the occupational wage increases as attempts to recover the ground lost to price increases during the previous decade. As noted on Table I, average median wage increases trailed price increases for the 1970-83 period. Thus, even with the more recent experience, price adjusted median wages in 1983 were, on average, lower than in 1970.

Structurally, little has changed on the occupational wage scale over the period 1970-83. This is shown in Table II where the indexes of median wages for the years 1970, 1975, 1978, 1981 and 1983 are provided for a representative sample of occupations. The indexes were computed using the median wage of laborer as the base. The table also includes the percentage increase or decrease in the index points for each period, as well as the standard deviations for the particular years under consideration. From Table II, it can be seen that the traditionally lower paid, less skilled occupations such as Security Guard and Clerical jobs remain on or near the bottom of the wage scale even though they experienced wage increases over the span of 13 years.

Table 1. Median Monthly Wages and Percentage Increases
in Median Monthly Wage Received by
Selected Occupations in Minnesota, 1970, 1975, 1978, 1981, 1983

Occupational Group	Median Monthly Wages					Survey Period Percent Change					Annual Average Percent Change				
	1970	1975	1978	1981	1983	1970-75	1975-78	1978-81	1981-83	1970-83	1970-75	1975-78	1978-81	1981-83	1970-83
Accountant II	$ 748	$1,331	$1,602	$1,910	$2,179	44.9	17.1	16.2	12.4	140.3	6.7	5.7	6.5	5.6	10.8
Carpenter, Maintenance	1,001	1,423	1,499	1,662	1,414	42.1	5.3	6.7	23.7	89.8	8.1	0.8	2.2	11.6	6.9
Cashier - Teller	511	808	965	1119	980	58.0	20.1	15.9	14.2	123.1	4.6	6.3	7.6	9.1	9.5
Chemist	861	1,185	1,455	1,733	1,481	37.9	11.6	9.1	10.2	121.9	6.4	3.9	12.7	5.1	9.5
Clerk, Account	456	668	761	885	1,017	28.1	34.9	8.2	21.4	138.0	4.7	8.3	8.7	10.7	10.5
Clerk III	537	804	924	1,108	1,223	71.8	31.5	19.9	11.7	127.8	4.3	10.5	6.3	5.6	9.8
Drafter I	664	921	988	1,150	1,181	4.6	6.9	8.7	16.7	103.3	6.2	2.3	10.2	7.9	8.0
EDP Programmer II	1,183	1,859	1,961	1,788	2,487	57.0	11.7	21.2	14.9	88.3	8.4	3.9	7.2	7.5	7.6
Electrician, Maintenance	864	1,196	1,428	1,989	2,196	40.1	17.3	9.0	10.4	150.1	7.3	5.8	12.0	6.2	11.6
Electronics Technician	675	884	1,197	1,436	1,661	19.9	33.1	91.4	10.5	126.8	4.0	11.0	10.1	5.3	10.0
Engineering Aide I	641	832	1,181	1,709	1,570	29.8	23.9	26.0	23.9	144.9	6.0	8.0	8.0	11.5	11.2
Engineer, Civil II	1,146	1,540	1,805	2,430	2,832	6.9	22.6	11.7	16.9	160.8	7.2	7.5	10.6	9.5	12.4
Equipment Operator, Heavy	668	1,183	1,599	1,778	1,990	44.7	28.0	8.1	5.9	170.8	9.0	9.3	12.7	3.0	13.1
Guard	484	928	946	865	782	36.6	16.6	40.6	40.5	139.7	7.7	5.5	18.9	-4.3	10.1
Janitor	424	668	840	1,041	1,181	57.3	31.7	23.9	14.4	178.4	8.5	7.9	7.4	7.2	11.2
Laborer	525	862	911	1,192	1,422	64.1	22.8	46.4	11.8	151.8	8.2	7.6	19.1	5.9	11.7
Machinist, Maintenance	761	1,184	1,83	1,647	1,919	42.4	19.4	6.7	16.5	152.7	8.5	6.6	8.9	8.3	11.7
Mechanic, Automotive	662	970	1,132	1,654	1,841	46.5	16.7	41.8	16.1	178.7	9.3	5.6	14.6	8.1	14.3
Medical Technologist	711	941	1,106	1,387	1,497	32.3	17.4	16.1	23.8	110.6	6.5	5.8	6.1	11.1	9.6
Nurse, Staff (registered)	668	871	1,05	1,376	1,562	30.1	22.3	54.1	13.7	133.7	6.0	7.4	9.7	6.6	9.5
Office Press Operator	643	894	781	1,061	1,281	33.7	16.4	54.7	16.1	147.5	6.7	6.1	11.6	8.1	11.4
Sewing Machine Operator	511	599	668	729	711	42.6	19.4	21.9	-3.1	103.1	8.5	6.5	7.3	-1.1	7.9
Stenographer II	456	641	761	981	1,161	41.0	16.6	81.3	18.3	154.4	8.2	5.5	10.2	9.2	11.9
Typist II	434	566	728	930	1,075	46.2	50.7	46.4	15.1	162.8	7.1	9.9	8.6	9.1	12.5
Welder	607	864	1,103	1,474	1,661	46.7	28.6	54.5	12.3	173.6	8.2	9.6	11.5	6.2	13.4
Average Median Survey Wage	592	877	1,095	1,363	1,547	48.6	19.2	29.5	13.3	137.3	6.9	6.4	9.6	7.2	10.6
CPI - St. Paul - Mpls SMSA	117.5	161.3	194.9	278.9	310.4	37.3	20.8	39.5	11.5	164.6	7.4	8.1	13.7	5.8	12.7

Table II. Indexes of Median Wages for Selected Occupations in Minnesota, 1970, 1975, 1978, 1981, 1983

Occupational Group	Indexes of Median Wages					Percent Decrease or Increase in Index Point				
	1970	1975	1978	1981	1983	1970-75	1975-78	1978-81	1981-83	1970-83
Accountant II	172.4	196.4	187.2	161.6	164.5	13.9	-4.7	-13.7	1.8	-4.6
Chemist	162.5	170.0	154.4	146.6	144.5	4.6	-9.2	-5.0	-1.4	-11.1
EDP Programmer II	196.2	197.6	179.7	150.4	154.5	0.7	-9.1	-16.3	2.7	-21.2
Engineer, Civil II	214.5	231.1	230.6	209.0	222.2	7.7	-0.2	-9.4	6.3	3.6
Cashier - Teller	72.6	70.7	72.0	60.8	64.3	-2.6	1.8	-15.6	5.8	-11.4
Clerk III	102.3	98.8	105.8	93.1	92.5	-3.4	7.1	-12.0	-0.6	-9.6
Stenographer II	86.9	97.1	92.2	82.9	87.8	11.7	-5.1	-10.1	5.9	1.0
Typist, Experienced	77.9	83.8	88.6	77.0	81.3	7.6	5.7	-13.1	5.6	4.4
Carpenter, Maintenance	192.6	215.0	179.5	131.7	145.2	11.6	-16.5	-26.6	10.3	-24.6
Electrician, Maintenance	163.4	180.5	172.4	161.6	162.3	10.5	-4.5	-6.3	0.4	-0.7
Machinist, Maintenance	145.0	163.7	160.0	139.3	145.2	12.9	-2.3	-12.9	4.2	0.1
Welder	115.6	129.0	135.3	125.1	125.6	11.6	4.9	-7.5	0.4	8.7
Drafter I	124.6	124.3	108.2	97.2	100.6	-0.2	-13.0	-10.2	3.5	-19.3
Engineering Aide I	122.1	125.7	126.8	108.1	118.8	2.9	0.9	-14.7	10.0	-2.7
Sewing Machine Operator	66.7	75.4	73.3	61.4	53.8	13.0	-2.8	-16.2	-12.4	-19.3
EDP Console Operator	102.3	108.5	108.6	91.0	96.8	6.1	0.1	-16.2	6.4	-5.4
Laborer	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	---	---
Standard Deviation of Index Values	44.9	49.9	44.1	39.3	41.5					

The high end of the occupational scale is still dominated by the types of jobs that require post-high school training or high level skills. A number of these occupations, especially the skilled crafts, are covered by strong and stable collective bargaining agreements. The stability of these agreements tend to keep the wage level high, even though demand may temporarily abate for the particular skills. In this context, the 1981-83 wage increases in the face of weak demand and moderating prices can be viewed as a temporary adjustment by strong bargaining agents to regain ground lost over the longer period. If this practice or experience continues, wages and prices will be in roughly the same relationship that existed prior to the recessionary and high inflation period of the late 1970's and early 1980's.

Table II shows that an increase in the indexes of wages occurred, in the 1981-83 period. This is in contrast to the compression in the structure of wages that occurred in the mid to late 1970's as evidenced by significant decreases in the indexes with high values in 1975. In a previous installment of this series of articles, it had been suggested that there may be a tendency for the wage structure to maintain a stable long-run relationship for these surveyed occupations because the high indexes of 1975 and 1978 were being compressed in 1981. Thus, the rapid increase in indexes in the earlier years was followed by an equally rapid decline. Now we see a slower increase, suggesting that the indexes may be steadying at a point which may be cautiously called near normal. Since the growth in wages and prices has slowed, we may be entering a period where the variation in indexes, as measured by the standard deviation, reflect long-term stability in relative wages to which we alluded previously.

Table II also displays the relative change in the index points for the indexes of median wages. For the 1981-83 period we see that all but three occupation wages had increases. This is in stark contrast to the 1978-81 period when all occupational groups registered decreases. This helps to further illustrate the readjustment of the wage scale as it re-establishes its relationship.

III. Regional Wage Variations in Minnesota

The third and final table displays variations in occupational wage rates between geographic areas of Minnesota. Little has changed in the geographic variation of wages since our last update. The Metro region continues to exhibit median wages slightly greater than the statewide rate, and the Northeast (NE) maintained the approximate level of wage parity which it had obtained with the Metro area. In our last essay it was suggested that the NE may again drop behind the Metro due to the economic problems that were becoming more pervasive in the area. In retrospect, however, it may be to soon to see a permanent change in regional wage variations. The NE is dominated by large firms which, in turn, have strong collective bargaining agreements with labor. Since these agreements generally stipulate that the least senior workers are to be first laid-off, the higher paid, long-time workers remain on the payroll. This keeps the median wage rate on an equal footing with the Metro area.

Table III. Variation in Occupational Wage Rates Between Geographic Areas in Minnesota Expressed as a Percent of the Statewide Median Wage for the Individual Occupation, 1970, 1975, 1978, 1981 and 1983

Occupation	1970					1975					1978					1981						1983					
	NE	NW	SE	SW	Metro	NE	NW	SE	SW	Metro	NE	NW	SE	SW	Metro	NE	NW	SE	SW	Cent.	Metro	NE	NW	SE	SW	Cent.	Metro
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Professional																											
Accountant II	94	89	94	77	103	92	87	89	77	103	103	88	96	79	102	109	96	102	86	81	102	104	97	91	91	80	102
EDP Programmer II	93	75	96	NA	100	94	NA	90	NA	102	102	96	89	NA	101	102	87	97	94	79	101	102	111	96	79	73	101
Engineer, Civil II	103	NA	92	101	99	106	NA	98	NA	98	99	NA	102	NA	100	100	106	101	98	NA	100	106	NA	NA	90	NA	100
Clerical																											
Clerk III	114	101	123	82	97	107	82	97	94	103	109	95	98	85	104	100	94	89	90	95	102	109	93	90	92	85	102
Stenographer II	105	93	95	90	101	94	78	84	90	102	106	88	88	88	103	103	94	93	85	87	102	106	87	89	87	86	102
Typist II	98	87	96	82	102	96	86	86	81	105	105	84	96	82	105	105	84	96	86	93	104	108	88	91	87	92	105
Craft																											
Carpenter, Maintenance	82	76	93	91	118	88	57	83	49	106	93	64	78	71	109	115	78	80	72	90	112	99	79	78	73	70	119
Electrician, Maintenance	96	97	104	92	117	96	84	78	76	116	108	97	90	97	105	100	89	90	77	76	108	96	89	76	75	82	114
Machinist, Maintenance	93	73	92	61	104	96	76	74	67	104	100	91	79	61	103	116	84	74	80	103	101	107	72	80	78	91	104
Mechanic, Automotive	103	108	86	88	99	102	105	79	70	98	108	96	91	70	103	115	105	80	78	75	102	106	105	78	90	86	98
Technical																											
Drafter I	102	89	84	92	102	105	102	93	96	103	107	90	86	92	102	99	81	95	82	91	103	100	87	91	92	99	102
Engineering Aide I	104	76	92	100	102	107	89	88	88	102	103	90	88	92	102	103	96	96	92	96	102	102	98	96	89	99	105
Laborer																											
Janitor	102	93	92	91	105	105	88	93	87	106	109	91	94	84	105	110	88	95	88	98	104	118	99	98	94	104	99
Laborer	91	66	103	66	115	113	84	86	71	121	122	88	89	82	115	109	73	86	72	79	106	116	83	96	75	97	119

The NE region has also been noticeable for its lack of wage give-backs on the part of organized labor. Although this phenomena has been evidenced in such diverse industries as Air Transportation and Food Processing it has not been manifested in the Iron Ore industry. While a number of circumstances have combined to keep the median wage rate stable in this area of the state, they are of little consolation to the unemployed 5/

The other four geographic regions of the state had flucuations within their respective areas, but remain in approximatly the same relationship with each other as well as the Metro and NE areas. All four areas have a strong agricultural base, which traditionally tends to keep the wage level down. The areas also have a low level of unionization, hence the lack of strong and extensive collective bargaining tends to keep the wage level at a lower rate. It is interesting to note that the SE area, which has the most medium or large sized cities outside of the Twin Cities as well as the most industrial development, registered decreases in 8 of the 14 occupational groups. 6/ Contrasting this with the SW area, an area that may be termed predominently agricultural, we see that 8 of the 14 occupations in the SW increased their percentage of the medium wage.

By types of occupation all four geographic areas showed increases in the median wage for janitor and laborer. These two occupations are generally regarded as having the lowest skill level. The remaining occupations had scattered increases and decreases which display no apparent pattern. All of this serves to indicate that when analyzing wage differentials by geographic area, one needs to examine many variables, the effect of which varies from area to area.

IV. Summary and Conclusion

As noted in Section I, the purpose of this series of essays is to periodically examine wage and salary trends in Minnesota as reflected by data from the Minnesota Salary Survey and other basic surveys. Our primary objectives are to: (1) compare wage behavior against inflationist tendencies in the economy; (2) consider whether wage differentials between occupations are increasing or decreasing; and (3) determine whether economic growth in the State is producing wage parity between regions.

We have seen that the rapid rate of growth in prices through the 1970's and early 1980's has begun to taper off. The growth in wages has been traced and compared to price increases over the 13 year period 1970 to 1983. Our findings show that wages remain in a rough equilibrium with prices, but that no substantial improvement has been made in closing the gap between the two for the survey period. In fact an erosion of

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5/ It should, of course, be noted that the problems of the Iron Ore industry in Northeastern Minnesota are not simply related to costs in the mining industry, but also to the demand for domestically produced steel. Part of the latter problem is caused by lower cost foreign steel and part by the reduction in overall demand for steel due to substitues and lower steel content in automobiles resulting from smaller, lighter vehicles.

6/ In contrast to the NE area, the SE area has experienced wage give-backs by various collective bargaining organizations. The give-backs occurred primarily in the full-time Food Processing industries.

Continued on page 30. See: FEATURE ARTICLE

Brief Analysis Of Economic Conditions

THE NATIONAL AND STATE ECONOMIES IN THE FIRST QUARTER

By E. Boyle

Nation

After very slow growth in March, virtually all of the major economic indicators showed that the Nation's economy was growing at a fast rate in April. Except for the weak performance in March, the first quarter was quite strong.

Although the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in April remained at 7.8 percent for the third straight month, seasonally adjusted total employment and nonfarm payroll employment continued to rise through the first quarter and into April. Total employment rose a moderate 262,000 in April but has climbed by 1.5 million since December and by 5.4 million since the recession low. Also, the proportion of the working-age population with jobs, at 59.3 percent, was at its highest since 1979. Meanwhile, seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose by a very strong 407,000 in April after a rather small gain of 149,000 in March. Payroll employment has risen by 1.3 million since December and by 4.1 million during the recovery. The largest employment gains since December were in services (423,000), manufacturing (381,000), and trade (209,000).

Other indicators also showed a very robust economy in April. Both retail sales and housing starts rose sharply in April after declines in earlier months, while industrial production increased significantly after small gains in February and March. Personal consumption expenditures also climbed strongly in April and personal income would have risen substantially if farm income had not declined.

State

Although the labor force data showed only normal seasonal over-the-month improvement in April, the December to March and over-the-year changes in total employment and the unemployment rate were very encouraging. Also, the seasonally adjusted establishment data revealed substantial growth in industry wage and salary employment during the first quarter and very sharp increases in March and April.

The April drop of 0.6 of a percentage point in the seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate was identical to the average April decline of the past fourteen years while the April increase of 3.2 percent in unadjusted total employment was also exactly equal to the average long-term gain for April. The strength of the economic recovery is indicated by the unseasonal increase in total employment between December and March for the first time since state labor force estimates based on the new methodology began to be produced in 1970. Also, the unadjusted unemployment rate fell between December and March for only the second time in the past fourteen years. Meanwhile, seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose by 29,900 during the first quarter, the biggest quarterly gain since the upturn began, pushing total payroll employment above the previous high of December 1979. However, it should be noted that only two industry sectors, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Services, had higher employment totals than in December 1979. Manufacturing employment still remains substantially below the levels reached in 1979, and jobs in the Mining sector are only about 60 percent of the corresponding month of 1979.

Forecasts

FORECASTS OF GNP AND MINNESOTA PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

By D. Elvee

There has been of late both the hope and the expectation for growth in real GNP to moderate. These forecasts are consistent with both. Two quarters ago we noted a slowing in the forecasted growth rate to 4.94 percent annual. The forecasted growth rate over the next four quarters exhibits a further reduction: down to 2.94 percent annual. (Our unpublished forecasts of interest rates on 91 day Treasury bills shows an increase of 0.74 percentage points for the same period.)

Minnesota payroll employment also shows reduced growth, down from the 5.09 percent rate noted two quarters ago to 4.44 percent. Growth in employment in the major industries is forecasted as follows: Construction (3.72%); Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4.29%); Government (2.35%); Manufacturing (4.01%); Mining (3.80%); Services (5.71%); Trade (4.34%); and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (3.65%).

One quarter ahead percent forecast errors are consistent with the past except for Mining which we underforecast for the first time.

Quarter	Real GNP (Billions of 1972 Dollars)	MINNESOTA PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT, BY QUARTER (In Thousands)								
		Total Nonag. (Unadjusted Wage & Salary) 2	Mining 3	Contract Construction 1	Manufacturing 3	Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	Retail and Wholesale Trade	Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	Services 4	Government
Current										
1984-I	1606.00	1727.79	16.84	51.91	358.14	92.94	426.88	102.20	398.51	297.27
FORECASTS										
1984-II	1629.54	1804.75	11.05	65.16	367.41	94.92	449.52	104.89	413.98	299.90
1984-III	1646.37	1833.39	11.05	76.59	380.82	95.78	454.88	106.64	419.13	277.99
1984-IV	1657.79	1861.02	10.39	71.75	375.50	98.96	461.80	106.56	424.49	301.65
1985-I	1668.68	1816.96	10.04	53.78	370.21	96.26	448.70	106.89	421.67	304.24
1985-II	1677.52	1894.86	11.43	67.59	376.93	98.33	469.02	109.39	437.63	306.95
1985-III	1686.72	1908.15	11.64	76.57	382.03	98.62	471.20	111.10	441.32	285.72
1985-IV	1697.77	1925.03	11.00	72.60	381.17	100.44	477.10	110.82	447.26	307.40
1986-I	1706.01	1861.62	10.43	55.44	374.68	97.73	462.49	110.93	443.61	309.33

Notes

1. These forecasts are produced using the vector autoregression model developed for Research by Rao Aiyagari.
2. The concept of employment forecasted is that of Nonag. total wage and salary employment. The count represents the number of jobs held after the data is generated from a survey of employer payroll records. Groups included in labor force employment, but excluded here are the self employed, domestics, unpaid family workers, employees of nonprofit institutions, and those government workers not covered by unemployment insurance.
3. Employment forecasts are seasonally unadjusted values. Real GNP is seasonally adjusted.
4. Forecasts of major industry employment do not sum to the forecast of total wage and salary employment. This is due to random error in the forecasted values.
5. There is great diversity in the accuracy of our forecasts by the major industry division. More information on their accuracy can be obtained from the author on request.

Labor Force Statistics

Labor Force Estimates	MINNESOTA (Numbers in '000's)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in '000,000's)		
	April 1984	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago	April 1984	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	2281.1	55.4	46.1	112.1	0.4	2.3
Employed	2076.0	63.5	107.3	103.6	0.9	4.0
Unemployed	145.1	-48.1	-59.2	8.5	-0.5	-2.5
Unemployment Rate						
Actual	6.8	-0.6	-2.9	7.6	-0.5	-2.4
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.8	0.0	-2.4

Historical Labor Force Series

Year	Minnesota (Annual Average in '000's)				United States (Annual Average in '000,000's)			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
1970	1625.0	1557.0	68.0	4.2	82.8	78.7	4.1	4.9
1971	1665.1	1593.0	73.0	4.4	84.4	79.4	5.0	5.9
1972	1709.0	1636.0	73.0	4.3	87.0	82.2	4.9	5.6
1973	1774.0	1694.0	80.0	4.5	89.4	85.1	4.4	4.9
1974	1779.0	1701.0	77.0	4.3	91.9	86.8	5.2	5.6
1975	1804.0	1697.0	107.0	5.9	93.8	85.8	7.9	8.5
1976	1849.0	1739.0	109.0	5.9	96.2	88.8	7.4	7.7
1977	1907.0	1809.0	97.0	5.1	99.0	92.0	7.0	7.1
1978	1974.0	1903.0	75.0	3.8	102.3	96.0	6.2	6.1
1979	2038.0	1953.0	85.0	4.2	105.0	98.8	6.1	5.8
1980	2109.0	1984.0	125.0	5.9	106.9	99.3	7.6	7.1
1981	2151.0	2016.0	134	6.5	108.7	100.4	8.3	7.6
1982	2166.0	1996.0	169	7.8	110.2	99.5	10.7	9.7
1983	2155.0	1997.0	157	7.3	111.5	100.3	10.7	9.6

MN and the U.S., Employment & Unemployment Rate

MN, 1983 and 1984

Labor Market Conditions

The table and graphs in this section describe the behavior of the market for labor services in terms of its quantity, price, and supply. The quantity of labor services, which is the number of employed persons, is classified by industry. The price of labor services is roughly indicated by the industry wage. Unemployment estimates provide a qualified measure of excess labor supply. The degree to which persons participate in the labor market and the effectiveness of the market in utilizing labor services are indicated by Labor Force Estimates and by Other Rates of Labor Utilization.

Labor Force And Establishment Data	MINNESOTA (Numbers in 000's)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in 000's)		
	1 Qtr. 1984	Percent Change From		1 Qtr. 1984	Percent Change From	
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago		Last Qtr.	Year Ago
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES						
Total Labor Force	2153.8	-3.1	1.4	111407	-0.5	1.5
Employed	1993.8	-1.7	1.8	102000	-0.8	4.6
Nonagricultural	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	99155	-0.5	4.8
Agricultural	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2845	-10.3	-2.5
Unemployment	159.9	6.6	27.7	9406	-2.6	-23.3
By Reason - New Roommarket*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.9	5.5	16.7
By Reason - Quit*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.3	-2.2	18.9
By Reason - Layoff*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53.4	-3.3	-11.1
Unemployment Rates						
Annual	7.4	7.6	-28.8	8.4	2.4	-25.0
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.6	-7.1	-23.5
OTHER RATES OF LABOR UTILIZATION						
Participation Rate (Labor Force/Population Ratio)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	64.4	0.0	0.5
Full Employment Deficit - Percent of Workers	n.a.	0.9a/	6.4a/	4.4	4.2a/	7.2a/
Manpower Utilization Rate	82.9	-0.1	1.2	82.5	0.9	4.4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARIED POSITIONS						
Employment*	1363.6	1.2	4.5	92255	1.0	3.9
Mining	9.3	19.2	16.3	1052	0.7	3.2
Construction	64.2	2.9	12.6	4194	2.8	9.9
Manufacturing	346.9	1.7	5.6	19477	1.6	6.7
Durables	212.8	1.3	7.2	11552	2.0	9.9
Nondurables	134.1	2.1	3.1	7925	0.9	1.6
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	64.1	0.8	2.8	5064	0.9	1.9
Trade	409.7	0.7	3.7	20403	0.9	3.8
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	103.3	0.3	3.0	5564	0.9	3.3
Services	366.2	1.0	5.3	20870	1.1	5.4
Government	361.5	0.3	3.1	15578	-0.1	0.1
Average Weekly Hours*						
Mining	43.1	3.1	1.4	43.1	-0.2	2.9
Construction	36.1	4.1	3.1	36.6	-0.5	1.1
Manufacturing	40.8	0.6	3.1	40.6	0.5	3.3
Durables	41.5	1.0	3.2	41.5	0.7	4.0
Nondurables	39.7	0.5	2.3	39.9	0.5	2.6
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	39.0	-2.1	0.0	39.3	0.0	1.6
Trade	30.3	-2.3	1.3	32.1	-0.3	1.3
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36.4	0.6	0.6
Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32.7	0.0	0.0
Average Hourly Wage						
Mining	12.00	6.8	-1.6	11.53	3.1	7.8
Construction	15.29	3.9	3.9	12.00	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing	9.66	-0.2	2.1	9.09	1.1	4.3
Durables	9.93	-0.2	2.6	9.67	1.2	4.1
Nondurables	9.37	0.5	1.4	8.26	1.0	4.4
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	11.00	0.2	3.2	11.02	0.5	3.1
Trade	6.58	2.2	3.6	6.70	2.0	4.2
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.53	1.8	4.6
Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.52	1.5	4.7
Estimates of Labor Turnover (Mfg. Only)	Estimates of Labor Turnover have been discontinued as of January 1, 1982.					

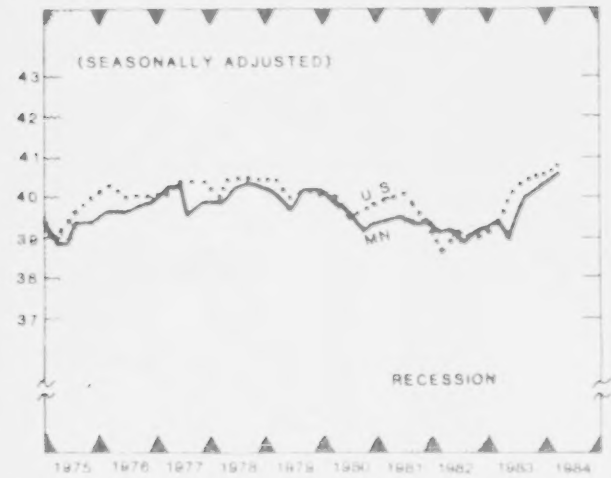
a/ Values are numerical values, not percent changes.

Labor Market Conditions

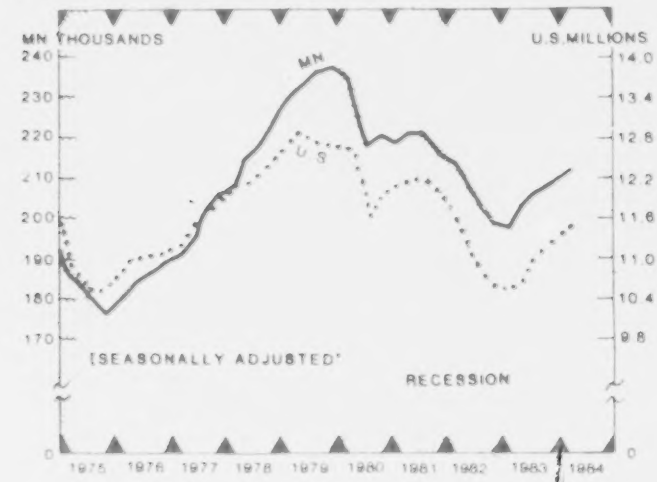
Ratio of Service to Goods Producing Jobs

Manpower Utilization Rate

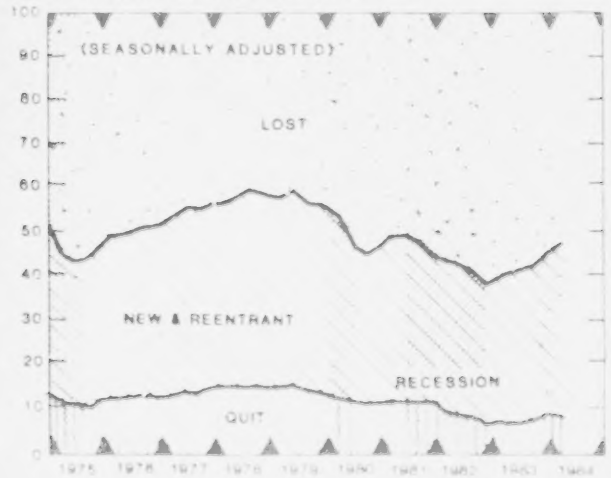
Average Weekly Hours, Manufacturing



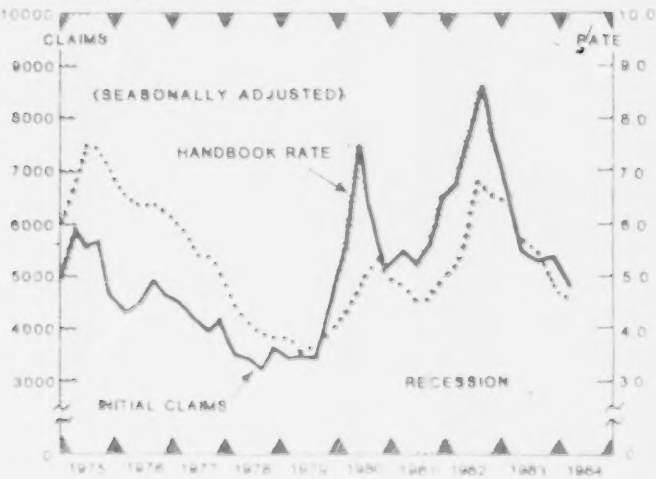
Manufacturing Employment, Durable Goods



U.S. Unemployment: Percent Distribution by Reason



MN Weekly Initial Claims & Handbook Unemployment Rate[1]



Labor Market Conditions

The Table below provides data on persons who file claims for unemployment compensation in Minnesota. Only those claiming benefits from the regular State program are represented, since data on the characteristics of federal employees and veterans are not available, and data on those receiving benefits from extended programs is reported only when those programs are in effect. If those receiving extended benefits were included they would distort the numerical comparisons over time, but would not substantially change the percentage distributions other than to increase the proportion of long-term unemployed.

Persons Claiming Benefits	First Quarter 1984			April 1984			Percent Long Term
	Number	Percent Change From		Number	Percent Change From		
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago		Month Ago	Year Ago	
By Age & Sex							
Male	43668	69.3	-29.9	31424	-22.9	-32.0	29.8
Under 45	34005	71.7	-30.2	24036	-23.8	-33.3	29.6
Under 25	8631	75.9	-36.8	5599	-27.6	-39.3	32.8
25-34	17050	75.8	-28.1	12227	-23.3	-32.8	28.6
35-44	8324	60.1	-26.5	6210	-21.0	-27.8	29.3
45 and Over	9649	61.1	-28.7	7388	-20.1	-27.6	29.6
45-54	5508	58.8	-28.6	4088	-21.9	-28.0	28.8
55 and Over	4141	64.3	-29.8	3300	-17.8	-27.1	31.1
Female	17486	16.7	-36.9	10901	-5.0	-29.9	24.3
Under 45	9063	15.5	-38.0	7912	-4.5	-30.7	23.2
Under 25	2452	19.5	-43.7	1997	-8.0	-34.8	22.1
25-34	4038	14.9	-36.1	3586	-3.2	-29.9	24.2
35-44	2567	12.8	-34.7	2334	-3.2	-28.2	22.6
45 and Over	3429	19.9	-33.8	2984	-6.3	-27.4	27.3
45-54	1951	16.6	-35.4	1601	-6.2	-30.0	23.8
55 and Over	1478	24.1	-31.7	1383	-6.4	-24.2	31.4
By Industry	56140	53.8	-31.6	42325	-19.0	-31.5	28.4
Agric. For., Fish.	1936	118.3	-16.8	901	-44.4	-28.1	47.0
Mining	2146	-34.4	-51.8	741	-37.3	-65.2	47.6
Construction	15990	163.8	-14.2	13009	-29.2	-21.6	33.2
Manufacturing	12736	49.1	-42.9	10529	-9.3	-37.6	26.2
Trans./Utilities	2356	73.1	-32.8	1974	-14.0	-35.5	25.0
Wholesale Trade	2904	29.7	-44.3	2355	-16.7	-45.2	27.6
Retail Trade	5648	33.6	-35.7	4558	-13.0	-36.3	25.3
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	1057	10.2	-31.7	929	-5.1	-25.3	26.3
Services	6976	12.3	-27.3	5905	-8.2	-18.9	23.0
Public Admin.	1823	25.5	-15.6	767	-27.1	-15.9	25.8
Ind. Not Available	573	-32.7	-38.6	663	-1.1	-31.4	4.9
By Occupation	56140	53.8	-31.6	42325	-19.0	-31.5	28.4
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	4758	0.5	-36.1	4361	-3.8	-29.3	24.7
Clerical	4074	1.2	-38.9	3679	-3.8	-33.0	25.0
Sales	1547	16.3	-39.8	1370	-6.5	-37.3	25.7
Service	3404	15.6	-31.7	2867	-10.7	-24.5	23.2
Farm, For., Fish.	1595	102.9	-11.7	794	-43.6	-20.0	41.9
Processing	3044	110.8	-16.5	2351	-16.5	-17.4	35.1
Machine Trades	2559	31.1	-43.0	2045	-14.5	-49.8	22.3
Benchwork	3812	23.9	-47.4	3030	-5.0	-38.7	24.8
Structural Work	20054	138.1	-20.4	14018	-27.7	-25.0	31.3
Misc.	11433	45.3	-35.6	7441	-22.5	-38.2	28.6
Occ. Not Available	461	73.1	-80.3	374	-11.0	-46.5	23.9
By Duration	56140	53.8	-31.6	42325	-19.0	-31.5	-
0-14 Weeks	42940	53.2	-27.2	30305	-23.4	-25.7	-
15+ Weeks (Long-Term)	13200	54.8	-41.3	12020	-5.1	-47.3	-

Labor Market Conditions

Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours, and Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT[1] (thousands)			PER CENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	1779.2	1742.1	1688.8	2.1	5.4						
MANUFACTURING	357.6	353.1	337.5	1.3	6.0	395.09	391.79	9.66	9.65	40.9	40.6
Durable Goods	216.5	212.5	200.5	1.9	8.0	409.92	406.02	9.76	9.76	42.0	41.6
Furniture, Lumber and Wood	15.5	15.0	14.1	3.3	9.8	431.70	395.60	10.11	9.89	42.7	40.0
Stone, Clay and Glass	8.8	8.1	7.9	8.9	11.7	373.98	370.66	9.92	9.78	37.7	37.9
Primary Metals	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.0	13.6	395.60	367.36	9.20	8.96	43.0	41.0
Fabricated Metals	32.8	33.2	32.1	-1.5	2.1	454.68	455.70	10.80	10.85	42.1	42.0
Nonelectrical Machinery	86.1	85.0	78.3	1.3	10.0	428.13	423.00	10.05	10.00	42.6	42.3
Electrical Machinery	27.8	26.9	25.3	3.3	10.2	332.11	335.38	8.14	8.16	40.8	41.1
Transportation Equipment	7.1	6.8	5.9	4.7	20.7	482.24	520.51	11.01	11.34	43.8	45.9
Other Durable Goods 2/	32.4	31.6	31.7	2.4	2.4	381.43	379.81	9.06	9.13	42.1	41.6
Nondurable Goods	141.1	140.5	137.0	0.4	3.0	375.09	372.01	9.52	9.49	39.4	39.2
Food and Kindred	42.5	42.7	43.4	-0.5	-2.2	344.67	333.46	8.66	8.54	39.8	39.0
Textile and Apparel	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.2	4.3	241.61	239.15	6.73	6.57	35.9	36.4
Paper and Allied	33.0	32.8	32.0	0.5	2.9	477.17	477.63	11.02	10.98	43.3	43.5
Printing and Publishing	38.6	38.1	35.8	1.3	7.9	355.95	359.00	9.86	10.00	36.1	35.9
Chemical and Petroleum	9.4	9.3	9.3	1.1	1.1	432.28	429.95	10.70	10.59	40.4	40.6
Rubber and Leather	12.6	12.6	11.6	-0.2	8.6	314.31	315.56	8.08	8.05	38.9	39.2
NONMANUFACTURING	1421.6	1389.0	1351.3	2.3	5.2						
Mining and Quarrying	10.1	9.8	9.2	3.3	9.5	452.40	456.40	13.00	13.04	34.8	35.0
Metal Mining	8.4	8.3	7.7	0.4	8.9	464.20	469.88	13.94	13.82	33.3	34.0
Construction	59.4	52.0	49.9	14.3	19.0	544.09	565.91	15.03	15.42	36.2	36.7
Building	17.4	15.7	14.6	10.7	19.1	509.79	545.74	14.24	14.71	35.8	37.1
Highway and Heavy	7.9	5.5	6.6	43.4	18.9	457.30	486.01	12.26	12.76	37.3	38.1
Special Trades	34.2	30.7	28.7	11.2	19.0	583.18	592.78	16.11	16.33	36.2	36.3
Transportation	61.1	59.3	57.3	3.1	4.5						
Railroads	9.4	9.9	10.3	-1.0	-9.4	538.66	538.66	11.71	11.71	46.0	46.0
Trucking and Warehousing	24.1	23.6	22.8	2.1	5.8	425.35	433.79	11.75	11.82	36.2	36.7
Public Utilities	34.5	34.3	33.7	0.5	2.4	513.42	507.87	12.94	12.89	39.6	39.4
Communications	20.2	20.3	19.8	0.5	2.0	466.44	466.07	11.95	11.92	39.2	39.1
Elec., Gas and Sanitary	14.3	14.7	13.9	0.4	2.9	564.40	557.39	14.11	14.04	40.0	39.7
Trade	442.5	429.9	420.8	2.9	5.1	223.34	224.24	7.52	7.55	29.7	29.7
Retail	330.3	319.4	313.1	3.4	5.5	177.45	177.18	6.50	6.49	27.3	27.3
General Merchandise	46.0	45.1	43.7	2.0	5.2	166.10	164.18	6.04	5.97	27.5	27.5
Food Stores	44.7	44.0	44.5	1.7	0.5	215.22	219.06	7.63	7.58	28.6	28.9
Automotive	35.0	34.0	33.3	2.9	5.2	302.29	294.45	8.17	7.95	37.0	36.9
Eating and Drinking	111.5	105.5	104.4	5.6	6.8	95.68	97.19	4.60	4.65	20.8	20.9
Wholesale	112.1	110.4	107.8	1.6	4.1	389.62	389.76	10.12	10.23	38.5	38.1
F.I.R.E.	104.2	103.0	100.1	1.2	4.1						
Finance	49.0	48.9	47.3	0.2	3.6						
Insurance	37.1	37.0	35.7	0.3	4.1						
Real Estate	18.0	17.0	17.1	6.1	5.6						
Service Industries	409.4	401.6	387.4	2.0	5.7						
Hotel and Lodging	21.7	20.9	19.5	3.8	11.5						
Business Services	66.6	64.8	59.4	2.8	12.1						
Health Services	135.4	135.1	132.4	0.2	2.3						
Private Education	25.0	24.7	24.4	1.4	2.7						
Soc. Serv., Museums etc.	88.2	87.2	83.2	1.2	6.0						
Government	300.4	299.3	291.8	0.4	2.9						
Federal	31.0	30.7	30.4	0.9	2.0						
State	75.7	75.2	73.7	0.7	2.8						
Local	193.7	193.4	187.8	0.2	3.2						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.
2/ Includes Scientific Instruments and Miscellaneous Industries.

Labor Market Conditions

Labor Force Data: State, SMSAs, and Counties

Area or County	April, 1984 Prelim.		
	Labor Force[1/]	Unemp.	Un. Rate
State of Minnesota	2201113	145104	6.5
Metropolitan Areas			
Duluth/Superior (Duluth City Only)	35720	3626	10.2
Fargo/Moorhead (Clay County, MN Only)	28528	2017	7.1
Minneapolis/St. Paul SMSA[2/]	1214404	57397	4.7
Rochester SMSA[3/](Olmsted Co.)	59520	2694	4.5
St. Cloud SMSA[3/]	80945	6255	7.7
Counties			
Aitkin	5535	1121	20.1
Anoka	115424	5886	5.1
Becker	13104	2155	16.4
Beltrami	16735	1594	9.5
Benton	12510	987	7.9
Big Stone	4147	303	7.3
Blue Earth	29105	1497	5.1
Brown	15289	970	6.3
Carlton	12063	1535	12.7
Carver	21680	1176	5.4
Cass	10432	1228	11.8
Chippewa	7849	601	7.7
Chisago	15572	1198	7.7
Clay	28528	2017	7.1
Clearwater	4405	973	22.1
Cook	2298	352	15.3
Cottonwood	7636	454	5.9
Crow Wing	17395	1844	10.6
Dakota	113726	5243	4.6
Dodge	8397	787	9.4
Douglas	13826	1077	7.8
Faribault	10823	797	7.4
Fillmore	12647	989	7.8
Freeborn	19362	1599	8.2
Goodhue	28571	1329	6.5
Grant	3626	265	7.3
Hennepin	550273	24137	4.4
Houston	10298	651	6.3
Hubbard	5760	805	14.0
Isanti	10575	781	7.4
Itasca	17381	2272	13.1
Jackson	8222	437	5.3
Kanabec	4451	675	11.3
Kandiyohi	19043	1399	7.3
Kittson	3544	399	11.3
Koochiching	7431	876	11.5
Lac qui Parle	5977	351	5.9

Area or County	April, 1984 Prelim.		
	Labor Force[1/]	Unemp.	Un. Rate
Lake	4229	770	18.2
Lake of the Woods	1904	208	10.9
Le Sueur	11706	1289	11.0
Lincoln	4109	309	7.5
Lyon	15655	925	5.9
McLeod	16735	1139	6.8
Mahnomen	3109	402	12.9
Marshall	6778	1057	15.6
Martin	13952	873	6.3
Meeker	10939	1322	12.1
Mille Lacs	8841	822	9.3
Morrison	13432	1498	11.2
Mower	18421	1271	6.9
Murray	6443	583	9.0
Nicollet	15004	793	5.3
Nobles	12511	858	6.9
Norman	4865	433	8.9
Olmsted	59520	2694	4.5
Otter Tail	25809	2735	10.6
Pennington	6467	665	10.3
Pine	10133	1255	12.4
Pipestone	5876	324	5.5
Polk	17800	1762	9.9
Pope	5713	480	8.4
Ramsey	269556	12592	4.7
Red Lake	2318	399	17.2
Redwood	10860	620	5.7
Renville	12009	1202	10.0
Rice	24623	1930	7.8
Rock	6040	254	4.2
Roseau	5916	708	12.0
St. Louis (Inc. Duluth)	87343	10496	12.0
Scott	25997	1527	5.9
Sherburne	14790	1107	7.5
Sibley	8737	723	8.3
Stearns	53645	4161	7.8
Steele	16704	1194	7.1
Stevens	6040	358	5.9
Swift	6556	570	8.7
Todd	11682	1014	8.5
Traverse	3001	211	7.0
Wabasha	9954	794	8.0
Wadena	5657	553	9.8
Waseca	9103	608	6.7
Washington	66593	3120	4.7
Watonwan	6949	500	7.2
Wilkin	4471	306	6.9
Winona	22770	1935	8.5
Wright	35471	2519	7.1
Yellow Medicine	7920	525	6.6

Technical Notes:

1/ Labor force data is computed according to BLS methodology. The method includes an adjustment to assure that the sum of the substate areas equals the separately estimated State total. This adjustment is Applied to all county and SMSA areas. County and area unemployment was multiplied by an adjustment factor of 1.09, employment was multiplied by 1.01. For a more detailed explanation see the Review of Labor and Economic Conditions, vol. 3, No. 4, (February 1978 issue), p. 29.

2/ Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, Washington, and Wright Counties.

3/ Benton, Sherburne, and Stearns Counties.

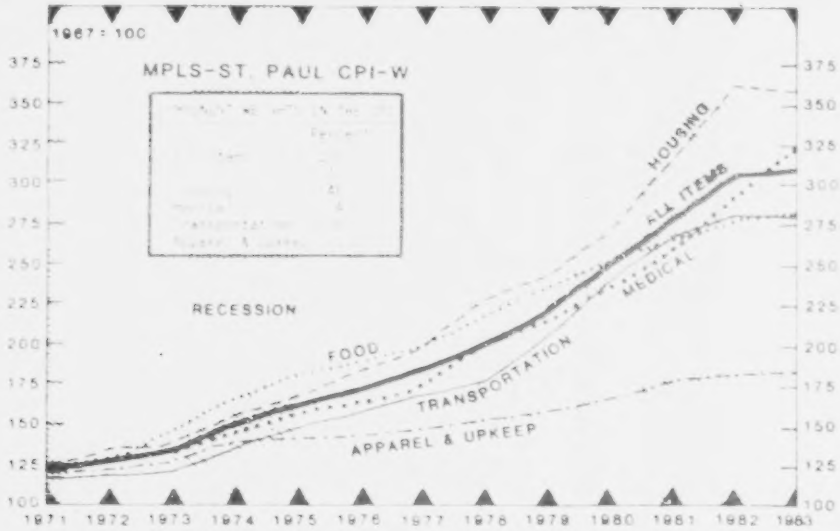
Income & Purchasing Power

This section describes how Minnesotans fare with respect to their ability to acquire goods and services needed to meet their needs and wants and how they compare with others in the United States in this respect. Real Per Capita Personal Income measures money income received by all individuals from wages and salaries, dividends, rent, professional and farm income, personal interest payments, and transfer payments, less personal contributions for social security, all adjusted for the price level as indicated by the CPI and for population. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in the price of a representative combination of goods and services consumed by urban wage and salary workers relative to 1967. The inverse of the CPI (1/CPI) indicates the value of the dollar; when the CPI increases the value of the dollar falls. The change in the CPI over any period of time divided by the value at the beginning of the period gives the percentage change, or the rate of inflation.

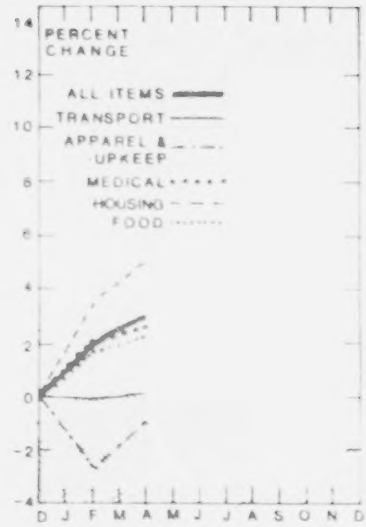
Income And Purchasing Power	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
	I Qtr. 1984	Percent Change from		I Qtr. 1984	Percent Change from	
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago		Last Qtr.	Year Ago
INCOME STATISTICS						
Personal Income 1/*						
Total Personal Income (in Billions)	52.2	3.6	8.5	2924.6	3.2	10.0
Due to Labor 2/	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1945.2	50.6	63.8
Due to Property 3/	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	696.8	52.7	36.0
Due to Transfer Payments 4/	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	411.3	3.6	4.8
Total Disposable Personal Income	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2503.3	3.3	11.0
As Percent of Total Pers. Inc.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	85.6	0.1	0.8
Per Capita Personal Income 5/						
Current dollar Value	12473	3.4	7.8	12416	2.9	9.0
Real (1967) Dollar Value	3922	1.6	4.9	4096	2.3	5.2
Real Median Family Money Income 5/*						
All Families	9031	1.2	4.0	9090	2.1	4.5
Four Person Families	9337	0.9	3.4	10605	2.1	4.6
Earnings of Production Workers in Mfg. 6/						
Average weekly Earnings	392.60	0.1	5.3	369.49	0.5	7.9
Real Average weekly Earnings 7/	123.46	-1.5	2.4	121.90	-0.1	4.2
Income Related Criteria 8/						
Standard Budgets						
Low						
Moderate						
High						
Poverty Level Income						
Family of Four	10200	---	3.0	10200	---	3.0
MEASURES OF PRICE CHANGE AND INFLATION						
Consumer Price Level (CPI) 9/	318.0	1.7	2.9	303.1	0.6	3.6
Food	306.0	2.4	4.9	301.2	2.7	4.0
Housing	361.6	2.6	0.1	323.9	-0.2	1.9
Transportation	290.4	0.2	6.2	308.2	0.1	5.6
Medical	347.9	2.1	12.7	370.5	2.2	6.4
Purchasing Power of the Dollar (1/CPI)	.31	-1.7	-2.8	.33	-0.6	-3.5
Producer Price Index	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	309.3	1.1	2.9
Industrial Commodities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	320.5	0.7	2.1

Income & Purchasing Power

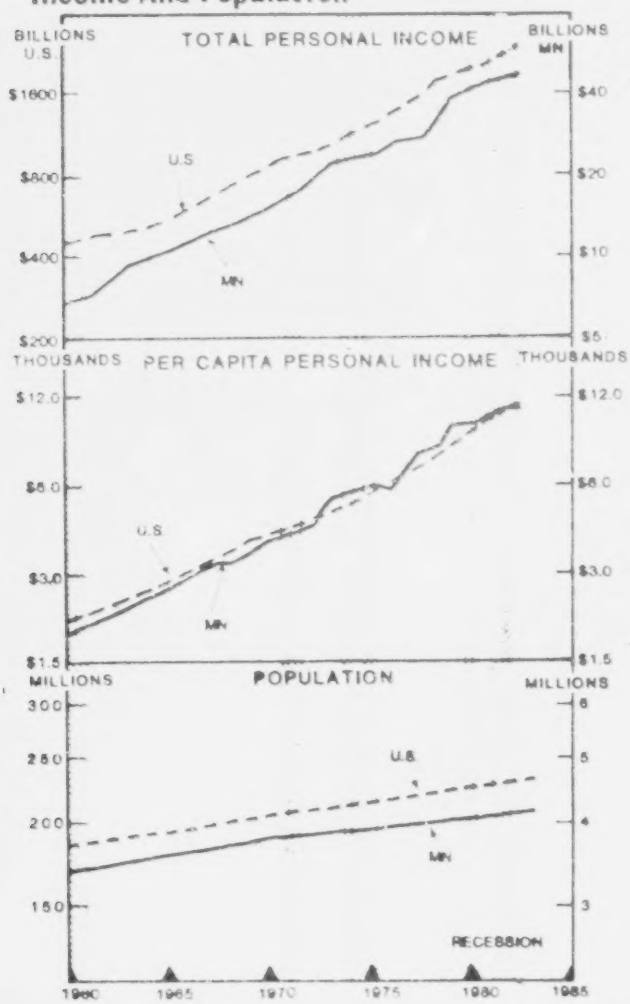
Consumer Price Index- Major Components



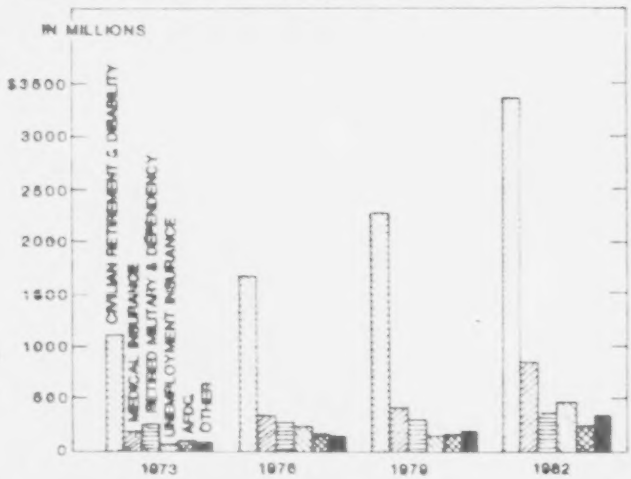
% △ From Dec. 1983



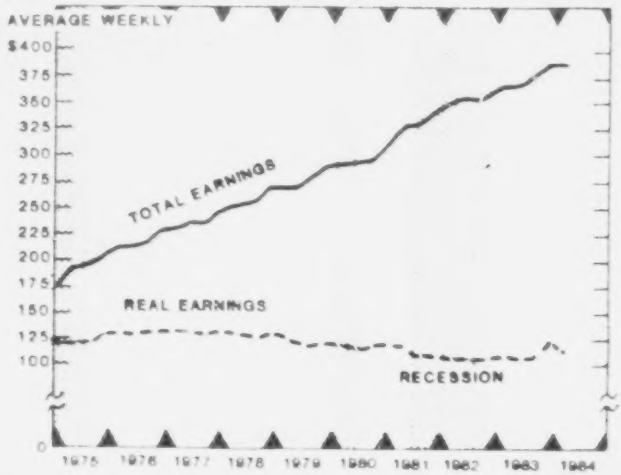
U.S. & MN Personal Income And Population



Government Transfer Payments To Individuals In Minnesota *(Selected Years)*



Minnesota Earnings, Mfg.



Output, Expenditures, Money, & Credit Conditions

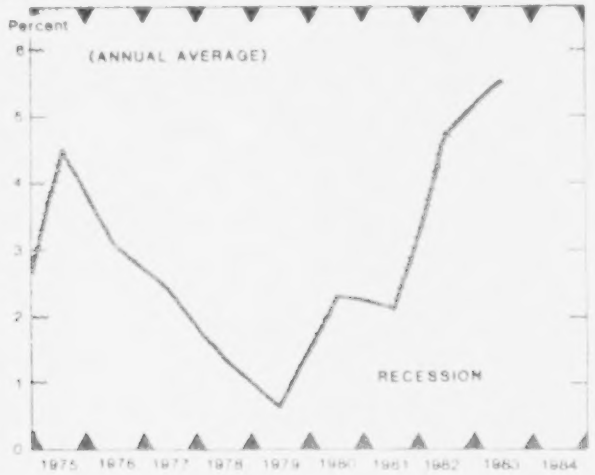
The overall level and composition of National Output shape labor market conditions, and nominal and real earnings. (Nominal values are not adjusted for inflation; real values are adjusted for inflation.) Personal Consumption Expenditures, especially for Durable Goods, together with data on Retail Sales, are frequently used as indicators of future levels of employment. The number of Building Permits influences the level of employment in construction and related industries. The Federal Budget Deficit is a key indicator of the stimulatory effect of government policy. Whether this effect results in inflation, improved employment conditions, or some combination of the two, depends in part, upon the degree to which present productive capacity is utilized. Present and anticipated Money and Credit Conditions determine the ability of consumers, business, and State and Local governments to borrow in order to finance purchases, which, in turn, generate income and employment. Unfortunately, most data of this kind is available only for the Nation. However, in an economy as interdependent as ours, analysis of the directions of change of key national indicators is a useful tool for understanding the course of the state economy.

Output, Expenditure, Money, And Credit Conditions	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
	I Qtr. 1984	Percent Change from		I Qtr. 1984	Percent Change from	
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago		Last Qtr.	Year Ago
OUTPUT AND EXPENDITURE						
Retail Sales (in billions of dollars)	2082	10.0	17.1	105249	3.4	13.4
Private Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits[1]	35852	71.7	33.1	1825	13.6	24.7
Index of Industrial Production[2]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	159.7	2.7	15.3
Gross National Product (in billions of 1972 dollars)[3]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1604.3	2.0	7.7
Personal Consumption Expenditures	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1046.8	1.4	6.1
Durable Goods	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	171.9	4.1	17.9
As Percent of Pers. Cons.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.4	2.5	10.8
Nondurable Goods	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	388.0	1.4	5.2
Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	486.9	0.5	3.2
Gross Private Domestic Investment	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	272.2	11.0	43.3
As Percent of GNP	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.0	9.0	32.8
Nonresidential, Fixed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	185.9	2.9	16.3
Residential	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59.7	7.0	31.2
Net Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-6.5	*	*
Government Purchases	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	291.7	-0.2	-0.4
Federal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	114.4	-1.7	-3.4
State and Local	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	177.3	0.8	1.6
GNP Gap (Full Empl. Minus Present GNP)						
1972 Dollars (in billions)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Dollars (in billions)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Federal Budget Deficit[4]						
As Percent of GNP	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-4.8	-5.5	-5.8
Inventory to Sales: Durable Goods in Mfg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.80	n.a.	n.a.
New Orders to Shipments: Durable Goods	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.06	1.2	6.3
Plant Capacity Utilization Rate in Mfg[5]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	80.7	2.3	14.1
MONEY AND CREDIT CONDITIONS						
Interest Rates						
Discount Rate	8.50	0.0	0.0	8.50	0.0	0.0
Prime Rate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.07	0.6	1.7
Rate on Conventional Mortgages	11.97	1.8	-10.5	12.21	-2.5	-8.5
Federal Funds Rate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.69	2.8	12.0
Consumer Installment Credit Outstanding	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	398855	3.2	13.4
As Percent of Disposable Personal Income	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15.9	-0.1	2.2

* Percentage change not applicable.

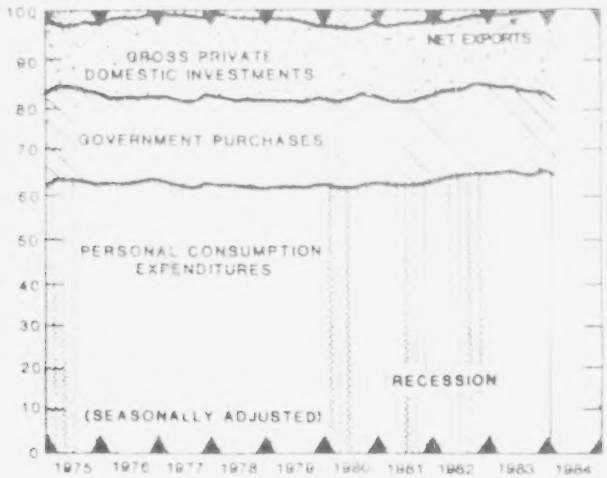
Output, Expenditures, Money, & Credit Conditions

Federal Deficit as % of GNP (Current Dollars)

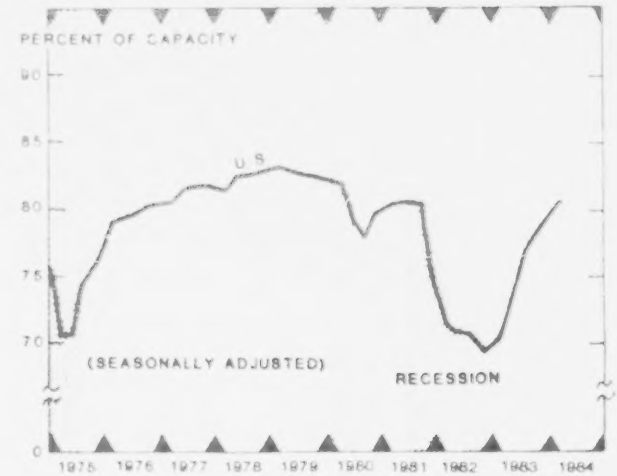


Index of Industrial Production

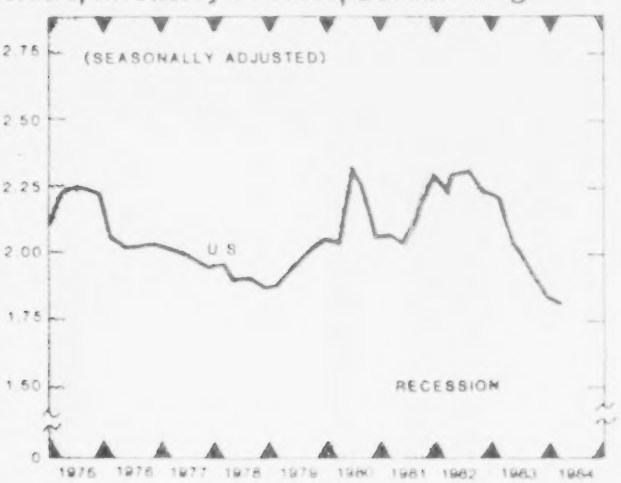
Composition of GNP in Percent



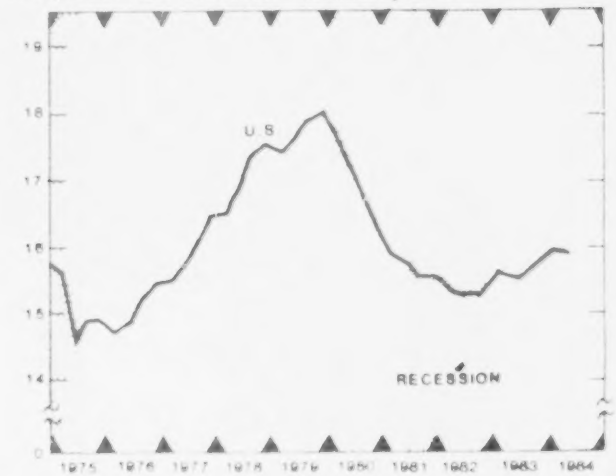
Plant Utilization Rates, Mfg.



Ratio, Inventory to Sales, Durable Mfg.



Ratio, Consumer Installment Debt to Disposable Personal Income, U.S.



Technical Notes

For the reader's convenience the notes which follow are organized in sequence for the pages which appear in the statistical section. Each note corresponds to the footnote or reference notation for the given page.

* Wherever an asterik appears the data is seasonally adjusted.

Page S-2

1/ Four percent is a generally agreed upon criteria for measuring full employment. It allows for the movement of persons between jobs. Labor Force Unemployment Rate less four percent, based on official estimates.
2/ Estimated worker hours expended in nonfarm payroll employment as a percent of potential worker hours assuming that each member of the nonfarm labor payroll labor force was employed at a standard rate of 40 hours per week.

Page S-3

1/ The handbook unemployment rate is the estimate of unemployment prior to the Current Population Survey (CPS) adjustment.

Page S-7

1/ In billions of dollars at an annual rate.
2/ The contribution to total Personal Income of wages, salaries, and other labor income. Percent change entry in Labor Income Impact is the percent that the change in labor income comprises of the change in total Personal Income. This is not available for Minnesota on a quarterly basis.
3/ The figure for the quarter is the contribution to total Personal Income of proprietor's rental, dividend, and interest income. The percent change entry in Property Income Impact is analogous to the Labor Income Impact described in 2/ above.
4/ The contribution to total Personal Income of transfer payments (unemployment compensation, AFDC, etc.) The percent change entry is analogous to the Labor Income Impact in 2/ above.
5/ In dollars at an annual rate.
6/ In dollars per week.
7/ Real average weekly earnings are the average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing divided by the CPI.
8/ Annual data.
9/ Value is CPI-W (Urban Wage earners and clerical workers).

Page S-9

1/ U.S. data annualized in thousands. Source: Bureau of the Census.
2/ Base Year is 1967. Source: Federal Reserve Board.
3/ Totals may not add due to rounding.
4/ Values shown in percent change columns are deficit as percent of GNP for period cited.
5/ Source: Federal Reserve Board.

FEATURE ARTICLE (continued from page 16.)

purchasing power has occurred. Future articles on this subject will need to examine in more detail how particular wage levels and employee benefits react to loss in purchasing power. Will there be a greater demand to retrieve lost ground, or will wage demand continue to moderate as price increases slow? Also will wholesale changes in the occupational structure occur due to wage erosion?

Wage variation by geographic area shows the continuation of wage parity obtained by the NE area with the Metro area. This occured over the last decade, but it remains to be seen if, in the face of economic change or realignment, it can be maintained for an extended period of time. For the remaining geographic areas it appears that fluctuations occur within each area but no substantial gains have been made in regard to parity with the higher wage areas.

The Research and Statistical Services Office will continue to periodically examine wage trends and publish the results of these studies. The Research Office also publishes the results of its Annual Salary Survey, copies which can be obtained without cost by writing or calling the office at 390 North Robert Street, in St. Paul, telephone #(612) 296-6545.

Available Publications

Review of Labor and Economic Conditions and its Monthly Supplement (Recent Issues)

Labor Market Information Summary for 1985 for Minneapolis-St. Paul SMSA (May 1984), St. Cloud SMSA (June 1984), and Minnesota (April 1984)

Employment, Hours, and Earnings, January 1970-February 1984, Minneapolis-St. Paul Area (April 1984)

Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, Hours, and Earnings, January 1976-December 1983 (March 1984)

Minnesota Employment and Wage Data by County (Third Quarter 1983) Limited number available for 1975-1981

1981 Occupational Employment Statistics in Minnesota (November 1982)

1980 Occupational Employment Statistics in Minnesota (May 1982)

Minnesota Labor Market Information Directory (June 1984) Available after July 1, 1984

Average Covered Employment & Wages by Economic Region for the Calendar Year 1982 by two Digits of Industry (also available for 1976-1981)

Cyclical Sensitivity in Minnesota (August 1981)

Unemployment Compensation Program Statistics: Total Wages, Taxable Wages, Contributions Due, & Benefits Paid, 1950-1978 (April 1980)

Write to: Director, Research and Statistical Services Office
Minnesota Department of Economic Security
390 North Robert Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

5/14/84 S4160-3 A

CURRENT MINNESOTA LABOR MARKET CONDITIONS

April 1984 Supplement to The Review of Labor and Economic Conditions
Prepared by the Research and Statistical Services Office, MN Dept. of Economic Security, 390 N. Robert St., St. Paul MN 55101, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Employment and Training Admin.

Nation

Although most of the economic reports for March showed either slower growth or declines in the various economic indicators, some economists believe that very bad weather in March and December may have distorted the statistics. Nevertheless, it appears, at least for now, that economic growth will be slower in the coming months.

Nearly all of the most current data showed slower growth or no improvement in March. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained at 7.5 percent in March after falling steadily during the six previous months. However, the rate also edged up to August and November of last year as persons from the ranks of the unemployed in December 1982. Signs of slower growth were reflected in total employment estimates, another which is often a relatively modest 50,000 in March after gains averaging 431,000 in the past four months. Seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose by only 143,000 after increases of 417,000 in February and 331,000 in January. In addition, manufacturing employment in March grew by only a modest 50,000 after gains of over 100,000 in each of the past five months. Meanwhile, several months of rising interest rates put a damper on consumer spending. Interest rates cut a damper on consumer spending. Interest rates cut a damper on consumer spending. Interest rates cut

Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours, and Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT 1/ (thousands)			PER CENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	1738.1	1725.7	1658.3	0.7	4.8						
MANUFACTURING	352.1	349.5	332.9	0.7	5.8	390.98	391.64	9.63	9.67	40.6	40.5
Durable Goods	211.7	209.7	197.5	1.0	7.2	402.55	403.80	9.70	9.73	41.5	41.5
Furniture, Lumber and Wood	14.8	14.4	13.9	2.8	6.5	396.60	400.07	9.99	10.18	39.7	39.3
Stone, Clay and Glass	8.1	7.9	7.0	2.6	16.0	370.36	368.39	9.85	9.85	37.6	37.4
Primary Metals	5.8	5.7	5.1	1.8	13.7	373.35	389.00	9.04	9.11	41.3	42.7
Fabricated Metals	33.3	33.0	31.8	0.9	4.7	453.44	447.28	10.90	10.83	41.6	41.3
Nonelectrical Machinery	84.7	84.6	77.4	0.1	9.4	421.98	424.72	9.95	9.97	42.4	42.6
Electrical Machinery	26.9	26.3	25.2	2.3	6.7	337.43	334.55	8.19	8.22	41.2	40.7
Transportation Equipment	6.8	6.7	6.5	1.5	3.2	454.54	454.96	10.62	10.63	42.8	42.8
Other Durable Goods 2/	31.3	31.1	31.5	0.6	-0.6	376.89	377.27	8.91	8.94	42.3	42.2
Nondurable Goods	140.4	139.9	135.4	0.4	3.7	378.83	376.32	9.53	9.60	39.7	39.2
Food and Kindred	42.8	42.9	43.2	-0.2	-1.0	334.31	334.37	8.55	8.69	39.1	38.5
Textile and Apparel	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	2.2	229.12	231.56	6.40	6.31	35.8	36.7
Paper and Allied	32.8	32.7	31.7	0.3	3.4	477.20	473.90	10.97	10.97	43.5	43.2
Printing and Publishing	37.9	37.6	35.3	1.0	7.6	367.50	371.64	10.18	10.21	36.1	36.4
Chemical and Petroleum	9.4	9.2	9.2	1.3	2.1	431.01	458.64	10.59	10.92	40.7	42.0
Rubber and Leather	12.7	12.6	11.4	0.	11.9	315.54	311.12	8.07	8.06	39.1	38.6
NONMANUFACTURING	1386.0	1376.2	1325.4	0.7	4.6						
Mining and Quarrying	9.8	8.9	7.7	10.4	26.5	467.13	469.56	12.94	12.90	36.1	36.4
Metal Mining	8.3	7.6	6.5	9.9	28.6	484.27	492.13	13.68	13.52	35.4	36.4
Construction	51.8	49.8	45.1	4.0	14.8	568.26	574.05	15.40	15.19	36.9	37.3
Building	15.8	15.6	13.7	1.3	15.4	587.21	548.58	14.71	14.75	39.2	37.2
Highway and Heavy	5.5	4.7	4.6	17.0	19.4	488.81	484.13	13.14	12.74	37.2	38.0
Special Trades	30.4	29.6	26.9	2.7	13.0	590.99	602.13	16.20	16.1	36.5	37.4
Transportation	59.0	58.6	57.1	0.7	3.3						
Railroads	9.9	10.1	10.4	-2.0	-4.6	445.40	54[illegible]	11.80	11.[illegible]	46.1	46.3
Trucking and Warehousing	23.4	23.2	22.1	0.9	5.9	421.43	41[illegible]	11.42	11.[illegible]	36.9	37.0
Public Utilities	34.0	34.[illegible]	33.[illegible]			511.[illegible]	510.49	12.[illegible]	12.[illegible]	39.5	40.0
Communications	20.2	20.3	19.7			4[illegible]	412.[illegible]	11.[illegible]	12.[illegible]	34.4	33.3
Elec., Gas and Sanitary	14.	14.1	13.[illegible]			[illegible]74	598.4	14.[illegible]	13.[illegible]	40.7	40.
Trade	429.1	424.2	411.	1.2	4.3	24[illegible]	223.[illegible]	5.[illegible]	5.[illegible]	43.6	43.6
Retail	316.[illegible]	314.9	305.[illegible]	0.[illegible]	3.[illegible]	[illegible]16.[illegible]	170.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	27.[illegible]	27.3
General Merchandise	44.9	45.2	43.4	-0.[illegible]	3.[illegible]	164.[illegible]	164.[illegible]	5.[illegible]	5.[illegible]	27.[illegible]	27.[illegible]
Food Stores	44.[illegible]	41.[illegible]	42.[illegible]	[illegible].[illegible]	[illegible].[illegible]	[illegible]10.[illegible]	2[illegible].[illegible]	[illegible].[illegible]	[illegible].[illegible]	[illegible]6.[illegible]	26.[illegible]
Automotive	33.7	33.5	32.6	0.6	3.4	2[illegible].[illegible]	299.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	38.9	37.[illegible]
Eating and Drinking	105.2	102.6	100.[illegible]	2.[illegible]	5.[illegible]	94.[illegible]	95.[illegible]	4.[illegible]	4.[illegible]	20.2	20.7
Wholesale	110.3	109.3	105.9	0.9	4.[illegible]	[illegible]43.[illegible]	403.[illegible]	10.[illegible]	10.[illegible]	38.[illegible]	38.[illegible]
F.I.R.E.	102.6	102.[illegible]	98.6	0.[illegible]	4.[illegible]						
Finance	48.9	48.8	46.7	0.2	4.7						
Insurance	36.7	36.6	35.5	0.3	3.4						
Real Estate	17.0	16.8	16.3	1.[illegible]	4.[illegible]						
Service Industries	401.0	398.9	380.7	0.5	5.3						
Hotel and Lodging	20.8	20.7	18.9	0.3	10.1						
Business Services	64.7	63.9	57.3	1.2	12.9						
Health Services	134.9	134.6	131.8	0.2	2.3						
Private Education	24.6	24.5	24.3	0.5	1.4						
Soc. Serv., Museums etc.	87.4	86.8	82.6	0.7	5.7						
Government	298.3	299.5	291.6	-0.4	2.3						
Federal	30.7	30.7	30.2	0	1.5						
State	74.8	76.1	72.9	-1.6	2.6						
Local	192.7	192.7	188.4	0	2.3						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.
2/ Includes Scientific Instruments and Miscellaneous Industries.